THE REMARKABLE HISTORY OF JOHN G. WOOL LEY-HIS LONG FIGHT AND HIS VICTORY

-VARIOUS EXERCISES OF THE

DAY AT NORTHFIELD.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Northfield, Mass., Aug. 5.—Recitation Hall was too small to accommodate the audience that gathered ning to hear Dr. G. F. Pentecost and Dr. A. J. Norton. Both are favorites here. There are many well-known clergymen in attendance at the meetings. Dr. A. T. Pierson spoke as usual this after noon in the Congregational Charcia. At the morning meeting Bishop Theburn offered prayer, and Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins, Mr. and Mrs. Towner and Mr. Sankey sang. The singing is greatly enjoyed by the people here and especially by Mr. Moody,



While there are no hobbles ridden at Northfield, con siderable attention is given every year to the temperance question. The leading speaker for two year has been John G. Woolley, who has been called by Mr. Moody the equal of John B. Gongh. Mr. Woolley delivered a vigorous temperance address Sunday eve-So remarkable has been his history that a few facts are here given. He was born in Cincinnati about forty years ago, and was graduated from the Ohio Woeleyan University in 1871. He read law and beran a successful practice in Paris, Ill. Twelve years ago he moved to Minneapolis, where he became district-at torney of the county, and had at one time a practice of \$25,000 a year. Before entering college he was advised by his physi-

cian to take whiskey as a medicine, and from that time he was seventeen—until three years ago, he was a victim of strong drink. He says that he became whishey saturated before he entered college. He drank all the time he was studying. He drank because he thought he needed a stimulant; he drank because he liked whiskey. In 1883 he woke up to the fact that he was whiskey's slave. He know that he was a drunkard, and tried to free himself from the tolls which he had woven; but he was unable to do so. His law practice began to wane. Important engagements were broken, and he was fast approaching a drunkard's grave. All efforts to give up drinking were fruitless until 1886, when, at his dying mother's bedside, he promised never to touch again the accursed stuff. On his way home from her funeral he stopped at Chicago, and fell lower than he had ever been before.

Suddened by his defeat, he gave up busifiess and stayed at home for a whole year, in order to heep out of temptation. In August, 1887, he went to Minneapolis on a matter of great importance; and the memory of what he had been, and of his loss of place and loss of friends, due to his dissipated habits, came over him like a flood. In his despair he rushed into a saloon and said to the barkeeper: "This seems to be the only place on earth where I am welcome." You are always welcome here," said the bartender.

"Have a drink with me." One drink followed another, and for twenty-fo One drink followed another, and for twenty-tour hours Mr. Woolley never left the place. Maddened with rage at his new failing, he returned to his home and, calling his wife and children together, bade them good by, telling them that he should nover return until he came back a soher man. This he considered an impossibility, and really intended to commit suicide. He hade this wife farewell in this hone, and was greatly astonished to find her at the station before the train serviced.

what are you doing here!" he asked her.
I want people who know you to see that I am not
med of you, but that I love you and trust you
pite of all. Send for the children and me in eny
of the world wherever you need us, and we will

part of the world wherever you need us, and we will come to you."

This parting message would bring him from despair and from death. His brave little wife, whose happleness he had blighted: his children, whom he loved tenderly, were not sufficient to keep him from the drink. For weeks and months he carried on the struggle, drunken spells and sober spells alternating. At lest, while fleeing from himself, he wrete to New-York and sent for his family. One day while in the depths of despair a verse from the hible, in which he had not looked for years, came to his mind: "Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." That verse, learned when a child, from his mother, was what he needed in his breken-down state; and, calling his wife and children to him, he declared that he was never going to drink grain.

to him, he declared that he was never going to this again.

He felt that the appetite was gone, and hasband and wife opened the Bible given to them by Mr. Woolley's mother. At random they opened the sacred book, and their eyes rested on these words: "Ye are My witnesses," This they decided was God's call to them, and after a few weeks they returned to Minneapells, where Mr. Woolley spoke for 100 nights on temperance. During this time 2,000 men signed the piedge. He has no faith in plottee signific unless with the pledge a man gives it's heart to Jesus Christ.

Mr. Woolley is planning a trip around the world with his family to liabor on foreign shores in the interest of temperance. Mr. Moody, Miss Willard and scores of others have sent him splendid letters of introduction.

JUNIOR PLAYERS WINNING AT POLO.

AN INTERESTING MATCH PLAYED AT NEWPORT-

A CROSS-COUNTRY HUNT. Newport, R. I., Aug. 5 (Special).—There was a fin-pole match here this afternoon, in the presence of a large number of fashionable spectators. It was a notable match from the fact that two of the leading players, W. C. from the fact that two o the results which opposed.
Sanford and W. R. Thorn, were on a team which opposed one composed of four of the junior players. The one composed of four of the junior players. The lines will be a supply of the junior players. hiues were Paul Agessiz, H. P. Whitney, son of ex-Secretary W. C. Whitney, James A. Rurden, ir., and R. Baldwin. The yellows were W. K. Thorn, W. C. Sanford, Moses Taylor, Charles A. Havemover. It was stipulated that the match should consist of 45 milnutes of actual play, divided into three equal intervals, with a rest of len minutes between each two intervals of play. Five games were decided in the first interval, and the bines, compased exclusively of limbers, won four of them. Two games were decided in the second interval, both being accred by the vellow; while in the third and final interval only one game was decided. decided, and this was scored by the blues, who thus took five out of eight games. The first goal was made by Havemeyer, the second by Whitney, the third by a yellow, Taylor, accidentally, for his opponent; the fourth and fifth by Baldwin, the sixth and seventh by Sanford, and

the eighth by Burden. The young men were warmly congratulated by the variguished team.

There was a "ratting" hunt this afternoon, as far as Remuine spect was concerned. The bounds were under control and did not make their escape as they did yesterday. The attraction of polo reduced the number of followers and spectators, and it was not generally known that an effort was to be made to-day to atone for y sterday's flacco. The ctiffness of the country shut out all the followers before many fields had been covered.

TIRED OF WAITING FOR THEIR OFFICERS TO ACT

A heeting of Christian Socialists was held hat night at No. 13 West Forty-second-st to elect delegates to the Nationalists and Socialists Convention, to be held in Cooper Institute to-morror. The Rev. J. E. Raymond, secretary, called the meeting to order, and said that a petition signed by thirty-two members had been sent to the officers of the most of the convention of last month. the officers of the society at the beginning of last month, asking that they call a meeting of the Christian Socialists for the purpose of sending delegator to the convention, but as no attention had been paid to the petition, it was thought heat to call a meeting of the members themselves in order that the New York branch of the society might be represented at the coming convention. Mr. Raymond was elected permanent chairman, and Miss A. A. Chevaillier, Entire of "The International Magazine of Truth," secre-

Mr. Raymond and Mrs. J. H. Dewey were then elected deligates. G. C. Bowen and Miss P. A. Rand were elected as substitutes. A committee of five was appointed to call upon the officers to ascertain what action they proposed to take in the future in regard to the

DEATH OF DR. MATTHIAS K. ENOIR. Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 5.— Dr. Matthias K. Knoir, a promingst physician of Philadelphie, died this afternoon a his cottage on States ave., from cancer of the stomach. He was fifty-one years of age.

A WORKER FOR TEMPERANCE | THE REFORM CLUB'S SHAME.

WILLIAM T. CROASDALE THE NEGOTIATOR-THE BETTER FLEMENT IN HIS ORGANIZA-

TION AGAINST THE SCHEME.

The members of the Reform Club were more diturbed yesterday over The Tribune's exposure of the were the followers of the Wigwam. Tammany men are too familiar with that sort of thing to mind it much. But the Reformers, who have in their ranks many excellent men, are more sensitive. An alliance with Tammany, even to gain a free-trade majority in Congress, is not to their taste. As one of them ex-pressed it yesterday: "We would better let the work of tariff smushing go for a while rather than pay of farin-smasting go for a wing rather than pay such a price. Oh, no, we can't afford to support Tammany's muricipal ticket under any circumstances. It wouldn't do at all. Why, some of our leading men are identified with the People's Municipal League I'm sure our members will repudiate any such combination. I regrit exceedingly to hear about it.

A more extended investigation of the subject yesterday disclosed some interesting additional facts. It appears that the Reform Club has suffered the fate-which overtakes so many organizations of this kind. It has passed under the control of a clique, and a quick to employ the leisure hour, and the usual method, clique composed of men who are not looked upon as the really representative men of the movement. The central figure of this fittle ring is William T. Crousdale, Editor of Henry George's paper "The Standard," Cross-dale is bright enough, but he is such a rapid free-trader that he is ready to go to almost any length to help break town the tariff system. It was he who conducted the negotiations with Mr. Gilroy and the other Tammany Hall leaders.

When it is remembered that Mr. Croasdale was one

of Henry George's principal fleutenants in the campulga against Tummany in 1886, that only Mr. Georges himself surpassed him in denouncing the corrupt in fluences of Tammany Hall, and that he has kept up this warfare in "The Standard" week after week ever since then, one can appreciate how violent his free-trade tendencies must be to cause him to enter into such a combination. It is perfectly true that there is a large element in the chio which he cannot "de liver," but a number of the mest artive workers are with him and they will insist upon carrying out the scheme. Nevertheless, it seems likely that the cross-diale crowd will be severely rebused at the next meeting of the club. He has made thinself much distland by the arrogant and offensive way in which he has conducted himself, and one member of the club de clared last night that a score of people had resigned from the organization on Croasdafe's account. The Tammany deal is the greatest effort of his life, and it is likely to prove a bad thing for him.

No attemply was made by any one to deny the fact that District Atterney Fellows will be a Tammany oan didate for Coagess in the XIIIth District like fall. He gets this in return for refusing to ask the Grand Jury to Indiet Mayor Grant for maladadnishration of the sherift's office, as shown by the Fassett commission. The Wigwam is also under obligations to him for many other favors. As the taxpayers and effizers of New York are now pulmfully aware, Colonel Fellowsdoss not either work or play for fan. His price is high.

THE NEW ELECTION DISTRICTS.

OLIVER SUMNER TEALL SHOWS THE EFFECT OF THE REDISTRIBUTION

Oliver Summer Teall has prepared a list showing the effect of the recent redistribution of the Election districts in the various Assembly districts. Of his

districts in the various Assembly districts. Of his work Mr. Teali says:

You will observe that white the redistribution has, according to law, been based upon last year's vote, it works very unfavorably toward what is usually termed. The invovisione Districts, as in all of them the number of polling places has been very much reduced, and are not equal to the intention of the law, provided a full vote is polled. The law intends that there shall be a polling place for every 300 voters. Taking the vote of 1858, there would be in the Vilth District an average of 338, in the XIII 311 and in the XXIX 331 voters to each polling place. This is an average, and of course in many of the Election districts the number would be very much greater.

Many questions that have arisen in regard to the operation of the law have not yet been adjudicated, and provided any of the questions referring to the possibility of delays and obstructions in casting votes are decided favorably to these who desire such delays and obstructions, the method of this restitute ing of Election districts will have very serious results, and will work greatly to the disadvantage of Darwhiller Alliands.

Assembly Districts	Vote in 1888	Vote in 1839	No. of Election Districts in 1889	No. of Election Districts in 1850, based on vote of Description	No. of Flortian Districts in 1800, if based on vote of 28 Instead of vote of 83.	Vote of 1889, divided falls Election Districts of 1880.	Vote of 1888, divided into Election Destricts of 1899.
123445667589001234456674	7,180 7,611 8,003 19,971 7,553 9,510 10,159 9,707 10,768 11,768 11,768 11,782 10,708 11,782 1	6 do? 6 do? 5 744 7 104 6 58-6 6 59-6 6 472 7 514 8 305 6 79-7 7 255 6 79-7 7 148 8 107 10 149 10 15 20 10 204 11 204 11 304 11 304	25 20 89 80 80 80 87 87 88 87 88 87 88 87 88 87 88 87 88 87 88 88	24 28 28 28 27 28 30 31 37 45 28 45 45 46 46 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47	28 Hoston Detrock is 1885 It based in vote of 82. 355 465 465 465 465 465 465 465 465 465 4	Election Districts of 1880, 2217, 22	800 270 200 200 200 200 200 201 201 20

MORMONS DEFEATED IN A UTAH COUNTY. salt Lake City, Aug. 5.—A struggle over a county ticket between the Liberals and Mormons and the Union Workingmen's Annex was one of the fierce over known here. It was a short campaign are lively work. The approximate returns indicate the success of the Liberal ticket in the county by from 200 to 300 majority.

ORGANIZING A NEW PARTY IN THIS STATE. Syracuse, Aug. 5. Pursuant to a call issued by Ed mind Evans, of Tonawanda, a convention met this afternoon in Empire Hall, this city, to form a State organization of the "National Reform" party. About twenty men were present. Mr. Evans read an address explaining the need for the new party, its purpose, and his efforts toward its formation.

THE ELECTION IN ALABAMA.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 5. Peturns from all over the State indicate a large Democratic victory. In Jefferson County a few negroes came to the polls, say ing that they did not care to vote. A dispatch to "The Arc-Herold" from Selma Says that there was danger of serious trouble in Dallas at one time ye for day afternoon. The negroes had planned to capture the ballot-box at Safford when the polls closed, and a few armed men from selma, under orders from the sherift, scattered the mob and brought in the box. The negroes dispersed quietly.

PEATURES OF THE SITUATION IN IOWA. Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Aug. 5 .- The Democratic State

Convention will meet at Cedar Rapils next Wednesday and bids fair to be a lively one. There is still a pre-vailing obscurity in regard to the cholor of candidates but it is generally conceded that Representative Woods, of Webster County, is in the lead. It has recently transpired that there is an anti-prohibition colore league in this state. There are in Iowa between 3,000 and 0,000 colored voters. Circulars and petition have been sent to all the colored men in the state, are ing them to de what they can and east their votes against probibition. A convention was called, to meet in Dahaque on Friday, but the Executive Committee decided to postpone the meeting until Sentember. and 6,000 colored voters. Circulars and petition

HONORS FOR BOTH PARTIES.

Portsmouth, N. H., Ang. 5.—In the city election to day Edmands Fay, the present Democratic Mayor, was re-elected over William H. Sise, Republican, by a phirality of 176. The Board of Aldermen stands six kepublicans, three Democrats, and the Common Coun-ell twelve Democrats to six Republicans.

TO HOLD A CONVENTION ON SEPTEMBER 17. Hartford, Conn., Aug. 5.—The Republican State Committee has decided to call a convention at New-Haven, September 17.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Louisville, Aug. 4.—From returns from sixty of the 119 counties, by a comparison of game, it is estimated that Longmoor, Democrat, for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, will have about 35,000 majority. This is a large gain over the majority in the last State election.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS. Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 5.-The Congressional Con-

vention for the Vth Arkansas District has nominated s. W. Peel for re-election. He had no opposition. Dallas, Tex., Aug. 5.-The VIth District Democratic

Congressional Convention to day nominated Joseph Abbott to succeed himself in Congress.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Ang. 5.—The Vth District Republican Congressional Convention nominated Judga George R. Struble.

ENERGETIC REPUBLICANS AT WORK. About 150 members of the Republican organization of the XXIId Assembly District attended a special meeting of that bedy at Brunning's Hall. No. 204 East Eighty-stratest just ovening. A committee of 200 of which John Little is chairman, was appointed to carry on a instruct the men in regard to the warking of the n

to instruct the men in fewara to the same and table Reform law.

The committee of arrangements for the same might's festival to be held in Washington Park on August 22 reported that they had already disposed of a large number of schools but wanted to sell as many more. They expected to make the evening one of enjayment to all and advantage manufactures. The committee for the evena brilliant financial success. The committee for the evening was increased to 150. John K. Ford introduced

GLANCES HERE AND THERE.

Uptown streets look deserted on Saturday after neons. The half-heliday is almost universal, and at-most all the stores and shops join in the general closing movement. The clerks, male and female, are of course, is to fice from the city's familiar places to the attractions of the shore, the mountain or the quiet country. A trip down to that part of the United States country. A trip down to that part of the United States known as Coney Island will convince any one that that spot is one of the favored resorts of the half holiday people. Saturday shares with sunday the honor of being the gala-day there, and en that day the failurs' have no cross to complain that lusiness is dull, for every known device to large the willing nickel is in operation, and the gavety of the ontoolers and the participants is indication enough that the operation is successfully conducted.

The "lutest thing" at Coney Island is the "Razzle The "Intest thing" at Coney Island is the "Razzle Dazzle," a unique, though well-seasoned name for a unique and literally eccentric affair. The "Razzle Dazzle" is a topsy-turyy arrangement of the genus merry-go-round. Imagine a big hoop built in the form of a circular seat, attached by a series of fron rods to the top of a stout most. The arrangement is such as to permit of free movement both horizontally and vertically. The normal motion of the "Razzle Dazzle" proceeds quelty and easily in a horizontal plane about proceeds quietly and easily in a horizontal plane about three feet from the level of the ground. The abnormal motion is quite another thing and is the motion which justilies and gives character to the name of the machine. To the inner circumference of the circular platform on which the people ride are attached two ropes, operated by two healy youths. First communicating to the "Raczle Dazzle" the gentle cirand errain course as the other instruction man exects his muscle on the rope in his hands. And so the "Razzle Dazzle" goes on, always whring in a circle, and flying about like a chicken with its head off with the thousand and one quirky deviations from the normal sine to the activities of the rope pullers. It is fan to see the wimen and the girls on the novel machine, to hear their surficks and gasp, to behold their frantic clutches for support, to waith them sink to earth and rise to heaven, with the ever-varying, cray, lopide mution of the cranky affair they call the "Razzle Dazzle."

Why is it that the blind men who sing for alms along the streets have such peculiar voices? And again, is there any especial reason why their vocal selections should be so uniformly heart-breaking? Any one who wanters idly with the throng which patterned after the minical nurriniting of a cross-cut saw (pathetic phrases representing an encounter with a parteniarly unly knots with a dash, or perhaps two, of the fervid passion of the live tenor-only the blind begger, with his appealing clear box, never since tenor. That is where the cross-cut saw has the advantage in point of compass and range. When you pass the blind estinger the chances are ten to one that he is singing something about morehor's grave. variage it point of compass and range. When you pass the blind resinger the chances are ten to one that he is singing something about member's grave, or something equally pathetic and indicative of a take of w.e. The dramatic action sucresses only too clearly the influences of the lowery School of Vocal Art, and what with the Howery and the suggestion of a lumber mill in operation, the combination outsit to be effective enough in securing, on demand, a stray coin.

"Yes," observed a middle aged man with a philoophical cast of countenance, "I observed that Stat Entomologist Lintner has been making some wonder ul statements in regard to the number of insects found one night in the globe of an electric-light lamp. he electric light is not only conferring a great favor on the human race in ridding it of vast quantities man who will invent an electric fight warranted to eatch mosquitoes by the 100,000 nightly. I don't care whether it attracts other in acts or not, so long as it a sure thing for the mosquito. I tell you there is fortune, and a large one, in store for that man. Just hink of the popularity of that light in New Jerset dent out of hand. Every hotel and loarding house right ent of hand. Every hotel and boarding house would want to be immediately fitted out with a full apply. At least pame would couply themselves in this way, and all the rest would be forced to follow rait. They would all advertise in the most setucities manner that they were supplied with — a transfer would be stored to follow manner that they were supplied with — a transfer would be stored by site above. A but that begins to show signs of so much so many, rather—per hour, or per night, as the case might be. This is a spendid dea, and the philicospilloul person waxed enthansants and really because to site his listeners. "It is a splendid dea, and I don't care who knows it. There's money in it, but I don't care who knows it. There's money in it, but I don't care to take any out my-oif. All the same, it is practical and I want to see the thing tried."

A young man who were a light coat with a black and tied around the left arm unwittingly attracted onsiderable attention one day last week as he strolled dong Broadway. Passers by evidently were curious know why the black piece of cloth was displayed on conspicuously and, to judge from the expressions on their faces, it was apparent that few persons were ware that the hand was a loader of mourning. The custom of displaying craps on the left arm is peculiarly at English one. So far it has escaped in this country the usual fate of English customs—initiation. After initiation—adoption:

Employes on the various clevated roads of the city have a neat'way of making one suit of clothes do ser-vice in official and private capacities. The "back ground" in each case is the same-a plain, ordinary ant of blue-but the "trimmings" are different. The suit of blue but the "trainings" are different. The roll, or rather glided, buttons are needed to make the transformation complete, and in order to accomplish the change the buttons of the coat are removable. The change is not necessarily a "lightening one, but it is sometimes peculiar to note what a difference in personal appearance the substitution of the "gold" buttons makes. It is hard, after all, to fited a more effective combination than a blue suit and brass buttons. In some way or other it expresses authority, but just how or why is a question for the social philosopher or another Carlyle.

"The telephone might be put to a humane use," said a New-York doctor the other day, "if the proper authorities could be induced to spend the money on it. A cable laid to the intertions disease hospitals of North Brother and Swinburne Islands would prove of inestimable comfort to those unhappy people who re detained there from time to time, and also to their friends, who are not allowed to visit them. The fees for using the 'phones' would pay good interest on the outlay, one would think, and the possibility of maintaining communication with one's friends without fear of Infection would rob confinement on the islands of infection would not considered on the island-off a large part of its terrors. How conforting it would be for the wife whose husband has been taken from her, and whose mind is filled with vague fears for his safety, drawn from sensational newspaper stories of hospital abuses, to hear his own votce from time to time assuring her of his welfare and hopes of speedy recovery, she would not believe a letter or a telegram or a messar, but his own well-anown voice no one could connected successfully enough to decive her. And she could whisper him assurances voice no one could counterfeit successfully enough to deserve her. And sies could whisper him assurances of love and eximpathy which she would not, and, per page could not, write to him. This may sound too sentimental, but there is money in catering to senti-ment, and it often cures cases that drugs will not touch."

INJUSTICE TO THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. Chicago, Aug. 5 (Special).— The statement that the Postmaster-General's action in excluding the 'Krewiter sonata' from the mails was the result of his finability to make satisfactory terms for the sale of the work from his business establishment in Philadelphia is a dander which, notwithstanding Mr. Wase-maker's wholly uncalled for official action, I feel should, in imple fustice to him, be promptly knocked on the The speaker was Charles H. Sergel, of Chicago, chose publication of the translation of Count Telstor's production was refused entry at the Chicago just-office by order of Postmuster General Wamanaker, on the ground that the book was of immoral character-dir, sergel added that he had written Mr. Wanamaker's Psilodelphia house two months are from Chicago tendering a quantity of the "sonata" and naming a low price. The offer was declined on the cround that the firm was not handline the book.

A CRICKETER'S OUTFIT.

HOW HIS IMPLEMENTS ARE MADE.

THE PAINS TAKEN WITH BATS AND BALLS RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

Within the last two or three years cricket has be ome a pepular game in this country, and this not only with English residents, but with Americans. boubtless the increased interest in the English national game is largely due to the remarkably credita visited Great Britain. In this district there is now a Metropolitan League of eight clubs, and in their matches extremely good playing is often to be seen. Paul school of New Hampshire and their splendid work acainst the best local players have already caused largest schools. The tools used by cricket players have not hitherto

been made to any extent in this country. The d mand is, however, now so large and so rapidly increas ing that manufactories will, no doubt, soon be started re. In England the manufacture and sale of crick eting goods is an important industry. Some idea of the enormous amount of cricket played may be gath-ered from the fact that during the busy senson one of the two largest factories in England turns out weekly nearly 5,000 balls, and the life of a cricket ball is by no means short, for although a new ball is used for every important match, and may be demanded for each inning, a well-made ball will stand two or three months of hard usage. Until a year or two ago the manufacture of balls in England was confined almost exclusively to two firms, barke and Duke, and the process of making was kept as secret as possible. Eccoully werkmen from these firms have set up to business, with the effect of not only doing away with all the mystery that hung about the business, but also of lowering the price. At retail a treble-sewn match ball used always to command teven shillings and sixpence, but a precisely similar article is now sold for

A DIFFICULT OPERATION.

The making of a cricket ball is a delicate and difficult operation, requiring so much judgment and skill that as yet machinery that will satisfactorily accomplish it has not been invested. The materials of which the ball are composed are only cork and and round this the worsted, slightly dampened, tightly wound. As the winding goes on and the bull grows in size, thin slips of cork are added, and these again encircled with the yarn. When the right weight and amount of material have been used, the bail is the exact form and the necessity is recently famed by the ball makers in a way which gives it softness and clasticity. The cover of each ball consists of four pieces, but before being applied to the ball, two of these segmental shaped pieces have been sewn together and pressed into the shape of a perfect hemisphere. the acting is turned inside, and the joining flue is so fine as to be scarcely visible. When two of these hemispheres are ready, they are placed in cup-shaped moulds or vices, a little smaller than the true helf of a finished ball. A worsted and cork core is then introduced, and creat pressure is then exerted to bring the edges of the two leathern hemispheres together sufficient space is left between the edges of the moulds to allow the first row of stitching to be done while the ball is thus held. All the best balls are "treble stitched" that is with three rows on each side of the junction of the hemisphere. This stitching is done entirely handwork, is effected with a regularity and neatness that no machine could surpass. Indeed, on a

manner have been tried, but none has been found to pessess the proper weight, hardness and elasticity. The best, an india-miller compound, is sometimes used by school boys and for practice where expense has to be considered. It is wonderful, however, what a length of time a well made ball will retain its form and elasticity despite the terrific pounding received. The greatest destroyer of a ball is damp, which stretches the covering and rots the stitching. As cording to the universally recognized laws of the Marylebone Cricket Club, a ball must be nine inches uniference, and not vary in weight more than one-quarter of an onfice from the standard of 512

The bat is the most important article of the cricket er's outfit, and the one to which he naturally become through it specimens of insects that they never saw hefers. But there is a melancholy side to the picture. The entennologist declares with a note of surprise and sades in his voice that he found no mesquitoes and the large and mothy collection which his clother and the fact that these bats are like the kind of the picture. The entennologist declares with a note of surprise and have had bats which have aided them in making approaching congress, here are a few lines concerning the formal declaration which his cloth that these bats are like the kind of the picture. The Austrian Government has clother that these bats are like the kind to show. Now what I want to see it the Now what I want to see is the which the schoolbox had kept so well, although it opened an international Exhibition for forestry and at an electric fight warranted to had had three new blades and two new handles. In going through Mesars. Darke's factory on the famou Lord's ground of the Marylebone Club, the Write can handles sent to have blades made to them, and blades that needed now handles. Often a but will from constant playing get bruised and cracked at done. Why you could sell 100,000 of them there the edges, in which case a slip from an inch to an inch and a half wide is cut off one and sometimes

by the handle. The blade must not exceed four and a quarter inches in width, but the weight end ofter dimensions are left to the discretion of the maker, er the individual fancy of the player. The average weight of a but is two and a half pounds, and the desideratum is a combination of lightness and delying-power. To obtain the latter, the greatest thick ness and, consequently, the greatest weight, of the bat is placed from six to eight inches from the end. At us point the rounding of the back swells out con siderably. A batsman, in selecting a bat, having chosen those whose weight he likes, next looks to see which appear to have the most buige at the drivin It is the alm of the batmaker to make the scent greater than it is, and in se doing and in putting the weight exactly in the eight spot consists the skill of the batmaker. The exact spot will probably very slightly in every bat according to the weight, and the grain and density of the wood, and thus each but ac-

quires an individuality of its own, THE TOUGH AND ELASTIC WILLOW

The only worst used for lats is willow. Nearly all grown in England, and principally in Norfolk and suffolk, though occasionally a little is imported from the Scandinavian countries. Lightness, classicity and strength are the qualities which make willow wood superior to all others for this purpose. Its strength and pliability also brought about its use for the willow and pliability also brought about its hard of a chip-ware for bashels, etc., and the old fashioned "chip-bonnets, now so little used, were made only of fine willow shavings. Wood that has grown quickly is most desirable for but making, and the trees rarely exceed two feet in diameter. Of this the heart is weak and imperfect, in marked distinction to the oak and many other trees whose wood is hardest and boat in the centre. The wood for buts is always split, as it is necessary to follow the direction of the grain. After being split the word is seasoned for about six months and is then ready for working up.

Until about thirty five years ago the bat and

handle were made from one piece of wood, but the frequent breaks led to the introduction of a handle of a separate piece, let into the blade with a V-shaped dove tail about five inches long. The dove tailed but was found generally to possess better driving powers and to cave the striker some of the jar caused by heavy hitting. Experiments were made with handles of various kinds of wood, with strips of whalehone inserted, but although some of these answered fairly, the rising cost of whalebone and the difficulty of naking glue athere to that substance led the manufacturers to cast about for a good substitute. This was at last found in cane, either malacea or rattan. A handle made of pieces of cane glued together proved to combine lightness, strength and darability in the highest degree, and now nearly all except common practice and boys' bats, which are still cut from one

of the glue should hold the handle in place despite the enormous leverage obtained when a fast-bowled ball is driven forward for a distance of perhaps 130 yards. Yet it is seldom that the handle of a wellmade but gets displaced, though blades splinter and break every day during the season. After the handle is dried in its place, it is the placed in a lathe and rounded. In order to harden the wood and close the fibre as much as possible, the face of a bat is pressed by a rolling machine, which reduces it nearly a quar-ier of an inch. The sides, too, are compressed, but hits is done by hand, with large, round-headed ha mers. Most bals are made in the first instance nearly four airt a half inches wide, and are then beaten down a full quarter of an inch. A gauge, the oxact width allowed by law, guides the operative, it is important that this width should not be exceeded by a hair's creadin, as it is in the power of the captain of an eleven to challenge the late of any of the epposing players. On one occasion, the famous Australian team were sent back from the wickets on account of having too wide bats, in violation of Rule 5 of the M. C. C.

READY FOR THE FRAY.

After the bat has been reduced to proper hardness and dimensions, it is cited with machine oil, and when the handle has been carefully covered with fine string the bat is ready for use. The string serves to give firmer grip, and to some extent deaden the jar.

the bat is ready for use. The string series as a finner grip, and to some extent deaden the jar. A thin rubber cover is now sometimes placed over the string. This is, however, a comparatively new experiment and has not been tried long enough for a decided opinion of its merit to be fairly formed.

The simaps are of ash, are nearly an inch in diameter and show twenty seven inches above ground, the total width of the wicket being eight inches. But of late battling is galning so marked a mastery over the bowling that leveral propositions have been made to enlarge the size of the wicket. It the present rute of run getting should show any trial Y to increase it is certain that some such measure will have to be adopted. Ash is used for the stamps of account of its great strength, but so tremendous is the pace at which some of the processionals bowl that a stamp has saveral times been broken clear in two, although its hold in the record is so flight. An idea of the force of the blow of a ball may be gathered from the fact that Mycroft, one of the bowlers of the M. C. C. although not one of their fastest, delivered from the fact that Mycroft, one of the stamps were not disturbed.

PROTECTION FOR THE BODY. PROTECTION FOR THE BODY.

Fast bowling has led to the necessity of the batamen

e splendid bowling of the Australian taum.

THE AUSTRIAN FOREST EXHIBITION.

INSTRUCTIVE DISPLAYS AT VIENNA-BARON VON

nd each nation has built special pavilions surrounded with a luxurious vegetation and under the shadow The Austro-Hungarian section curies the whole of the Retunda Pelace, an immeiron building, used at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873 as the machinery gallery. In the middle of the immense alley, extending from the Gate of Honor to the Rotunda, are two kloshs, where two militars band of music, alternatively Hungarian and Austrian, play twice a day. There are luminous foundains which, like those at the Cleanp do Mars Exhibition is Paris Post year, constitute the male attraction in the evening. One of the most remarkable sights is the orestry pavilion, constructed by faren von Popper he rich hunter dealer of Austria, at his own expense it is said that he spent more than 80,000 dorfor \$10,000; in building the pavilien, which is remarkable for its tasteful and artistic arrangements, even in the smallest details. The woods of the various kinds of rees chosen to build the pavilion are admirably arranged, so as to give a harmonious impression to the eye. A visit to this pavillon and to the religible ing and smaller ones is sufficient to demonstrate the great importance of the lumber industry in America Sear by is the Furniture Palses. The principal manufacturers of armiture, uphob tery, bronze works, etc., in Vienna, have formed an association and constructed beautiful building in the style of the Renaissance Here they exhibit all their products, from have required in the drawing room, the harary, the

castles. Here they exhibit an their products, from those required in the drawing room, the horary, the billimed room, the bedroom and the painting gallery to the alternet of a measure boase.

Frue e-shwartenberg has a palace in the exhibition exclusively for the display of the samples of all the photonic growing on his vast exails, the alternet bines in the management of his 25,000 herters 75,000 herters, on which there are mines, from mines are mills, of the frue all the standard on his estate. They have also improved the ways of dividing the proceeds of work, by applying the system of profit sharing, which gives beth to the American warmen and to the capitalist their due share in the final results of the rainfeality combined efforts.

The Penticuliary Compose all St. Febersburg was opened with great solemany by the Crar and the fraction, accompanied by the Imperial family and the high officials of the Government. The main question discussed by the members was whether habitual erhainst were so because of their nature or because no proper means of correction or improvement had been applied to them. In fact, the problem was: Are habitual criminals a theorrigible 1-a question upon which no practical conclusion was reached during all the sittings of the longress.

YACHTS RACE ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Eurlington, Vt., Aug. 5 (Special).—The third annual regatte of the Lake Champlain Yacht Club was held to-day on Burlington Bay. There were five races on the programme, and twenty-six entries of sailing and steam vachts. The elegant steam-yacht Elfrida, owned by Commodore W. seward Webb, of shelburne, served as the flagship of the fleet, and carried the regatta committee. The steamer Reindeer was char-etred for the use of members of the club. The club course sailed was nine miles. The sailing yachts were layored with a stid breeze. The winners in the different classes were the Burgers yacht Nauthus, owned by Messes. Cromibe, Hickock and Morse; the Sadle B., owned by F. Buddington, of Part Keut; the Alpha, owned by George P. Wilherbee, of Port Henry; the Nymph, owned by samuel keyser, of Essex, N. V. The regatta ball took place to hight at the club-house.

WOMEN AT A SCHOOL MEETING.

Unusual interest was manifested in the school meeting held has night for the selection of one trustee of school district No. 2, of Middletown and South Bench. There were three candidates, Mrs. Mary Ann Bassomb, Felix practice and boys' bats, which are still cut from one piece, are made with cane handles. The malacea comploved is, of course, of the commonest kind, and consists of the refuse canes rejected by fishing red and walking-stick manufacturers. Four, six, reight, or twelve pieces of cane, according to their thickness, are squared on two or more sides, glued together and subjected to severe pressure when drying. The V-shaped wedge is then cut at one end and glued into the bat. The sides of the cut in the bat and the wedge of the handle are left as one end and glued into the last. The sides of the cut in the bat and the wedge of the handle are left as they come from the saw, and it is surprising to think that without any grooving or tonguing, the strength

THE BRICK BOYCOTT.

WHAT THE MANUFACTURERS SAY.

HEAVY FINANCIAL LOSSES WOULD FOLLOW A

CONTINUANCE OF THE STRUGGLE.

"Will there be a brick famine in this city, and if there is one what will be the consequences was the question put to a number of master masons, nembers of the Mechanics and Traders' Exchange No. 14 Versy st., and to several of the largest build-ing material dealers, members of the Building Ma-terial Dealers' Exchange, by a Tribane reporter yesterday. The cause of this possibility is the boycott of the brick minusfactured by O'Brim & Vaughey, King & Lynch, Avery & Mackay, and Silas Travers, the four firms at Verplanch's Point, by the boards of walking delegates of this city and Brooklyn, and the resolution of the Brick Manufacturers' Association of New York and New Jersey not to continue shipping bricks to these cities until the boycott is raised on the products of these four firms, who are members of the

Manufacturers' Association. The members of all those flems interested in the building trade of this city who were seen yesterday expressed field opinion freely relative to the boycoth and threatened brick familie, and all opinions were the same, that the action of the Board of Walking Delegates in placing this boycoth was an oturage, and that they had be each, for the place of 100 whom menthat they had no right, for the sake of 100 union men in Verplanck's Point, to risk the loss of millions of dollars by the builders of this city. Peace E. Hotgiand, a member of the Building

Material Dealers' Exchange, has contracts on hand to Material Desirts Exchange, has contracts on man to supply several suffice tricks to master masons, among them I. A. Hopper, who alone uses over 30,000,000 bricks a year. Mr. Hongland said yesterday that the limits Manufactures: association was in carness in its resulve not to skig any more bricks to New-York. but that they will chose up their yards first. Con-diming, he and: There seems to be little doubt that a brick famine will result from the action of mannineturers, unless the boycott is raised, and this famine will throw 150,000 men out of work and causa and wicket-keepers being farmished with defensive armor in the shape of leg guards and gloves, while stock of brien in this city, and builders are using the armor in the shape of leg-guards and gloves, we associately a superson that the shape of leg-guards are used. The contribution of the shape of leg-guards are used. The trick directly from the boars. This threatened famine trick directly from the boars. If it is prolonged seen adopted, and as a bowled ball almost invariably lumber mills next shat down, architectural from works ouches the ground before reaching the batsman, there must seek some other market besides New-York, quanonches the ground before reaching the baseball, so not so much need for the mask as in baseball, and so much need for the mask as in baseball, and the leggmands are of padded leather with rattan the leggmands are of padded leather with rattan canes inserted in the part between the foot and lace. In the leggmands are of padded leather with plates base a pade too its afforded by this plates. Already I have as much as I can do to secure lace to fill the contracts I have on hand, but when bricks to fill the contracts I have an area works.

The legituards are of padded leather with rattan cames inserted in the part between the foot and knees; above the knees protection is alforded by thin plates of cords, butting flaves have not been improved since the indular rubber paaros were mixed to blo outside. There is using these should know that the rubber is been processed, which have not been improved with posdered freach chalk. We be these plates is proceed by being illevely sprinkled with posdered freach chalk. We be these plates is sprinkled with posdered freach chalk. We be these plates in the form of granticts, which protect the wrists. A resent improvement in these playes is the substitution of a point made of a thin sheet of rubber for the pudding. It is said that by this means the form of the how is equally well ababed, while the half can made and public patronage has been largely stimulated by the visib of the Australians and the Gentle mean of Plubadelphia in test. The Marylebone chib, which now worm Lords ground, has a membership of ver 3,000, and it is so difficult to gain election that members part down the names of their infant sons, of their three wind oxford ext. Cambridge matches the money taken in at the gates is enormous. In less at the latter match 20,570 paid for admission, the smallest sum for entrance alone being 2 shillings of pence, while the majority occupied reserved seasons at the latter match 20,570 paid for admission, the smallest sum for entrance alone being 2 shillings of pence, while the majority occupied reserved seasons at the latter match 20,570 paid for admission, the smallest sum for entrance alone being 2 shillings of pence, while the majority occupied reserved seasons at the latter match 20,570 paid for admission, the smallest sum for entrance alone being 2 shillings of pence, while the majority occupied reserved seasons at the latter match 20,570 paid for admission, the smallest sum for entrance alone being 2 shillings of pence, while the majority occupied reserved seasons at the latter match 20,570 paid for admi

DEPORTS ABOUT THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

second discharges. The company is charged in some marters with having undertaken a "lock-out" against these of its men who are Knights of Labor. Talk of a tle up is again heard from the same men who talked it a few months ago. General Manager Toncey repudiated yesterday the allegation that the company was attacking the labor order. "There have been discharges purmant to instructions issued six weeks igo," he said." on account of the slackening of husiness. We have laid off some engineers, conductors, train-men, shopmen, yardmen-all the men we did not need. men, shopmen, yardmen—all the men we did not need, some of the dismissals have been made for causematits of intoxication, neglect of duties, etc. But no discrimination has been made against either Knights or Days of Labor. We have dismissed incompetent men and laid off those who could be most readily spared."

Mr. Toncey refused to make an estimate of the number of recent discharges. The roll was with Supernement Dissell, at Albany. Mr. Toncey expressed he opinion that no trouble would occur on the read.

TO KEEP UP THE PRICE OF CIGARS A right manufacturers' association was formed on a permanent basis yesterday at a meeting of over thirty

Hotel. S. Jacobi was elected president and Morris Wise secretary. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws upon which action will taken at the next meeting of the new association. The following are among the largest ofgar man facturing firms in New York who have joined the association; Kaufmann Brothers & Bondy, No. 129 Grand st.; Kaufman Brothers & Co., No. 1,059 Thirdave. : Hondy and Lederer, No. 1.208 First-ave. ; John W. Love, No. 1,3-2 First ave.; S. Jacobi & Co., No. 218 East One-hundred and thirteenth st.; Morris Spiegel, No. 27s Rowery; David Hirsch, Bowery, near Secondst.; Levy & Weiner; Lichtenstein Brothers
& Co., Thirty Fightist, and First-ave.; M.
silverthan & Co., No. 1.895 First-ave.; Landener & Kaim, No. 412 East Sixty-fourth-st.;

L. Kahner & Co., No. 202 East One hundredth-st.; Joseph Hirsch & Co., No. 737 Firstaye.; Thristian Jellsen, No. 352 East Seventy third-st.; Louis Ash & Co., No. 779 Third-ste.; Safro & Newmark, No. 1202 Secondare.; Fester, Hillson & Co., and Frey Brothers & Co., No. 1,210 Avenue A. Morris Wise, secretary of the association, said yesterday that the formation of this association had nothing to do with reducing the wages of clearminers, but to protect the mainfacturers against unfair discrimination of the part of also milons, to bring to this city the trade which at present is being done in other places much cheaper than here, and to lessen competition between the manufacturers. The object of the association is primarily to keep up the price of clears.

Hahn, Brussel & Co., No. 423 East Sixty third-st.;

L. Kahner & Co., No. 202 East One-hundredth-st.;

DROWNED WHILE BATHING AT BAYSHORE. Edward Hammell, the fourteen year old con of Dr. E. H. Hammell, medical director of the Productial Insurance Company, of Newars, N. J., was drawned last evening

while bathing at Bayshore, L. I. Young Hammell was eated with cramps and was found lying in the water by one of the life-saving men. He was taken to the Life saving Station, and for these hours a physician worked o resuscitate him, but to no purpose

ARGENTINE IMMIGRATION.

The runsers which have prevailed in Europe for some time in regard to the real condition of adairs in the Argentine Republic had exercised a depressing industric apon the correct of immigration to that country, previously to the breaking out of the last revolutionary move-The following figures speak for themselves:

iv iv	y		20 24 44 27 24 24 27 24 24 27 24 24	1889. 22,100 28,595 18,905 20,479 20,889	1890 15.33 12.36 11.23 10.49 9,71
otal				106,028	69,3
	COURT	CHEVNIES	FOR	TODIE	

Supreme Court—General Term—Recess continued.
Supreme Court—General Term—Recess continued.
Supreme Court—Alambers—Before Beach, J.—Motion calculation.
Supreme Court—Special Term—Parts I and II—Adjourned for the term. c Court-Circuit-Part I-Adjourned until October Supreme Court—Circuit—Parts II, III and IV—Adjourned

Surrogate Court-For probate-Will of Samuel Lilienthal, s, ms. superior Court General Ferm Adjourned for the term, superior Court Special Term Before Dugro, J. Motions, superior Court Itali Term Parts I, II and III-Ad-

a for the term, amon Pleas teneral Term-Adjourned for the term, amon Pleas Special Term-Refore Bookstaver, J.non Pleas-Trial Term-Parts I and II--Adjourned court-Special Term-Before Glegerich, J.-Motions.

journed for the term. Country G. neral Sessions—Part I—Before Smyth, R., and Assistant D strict-Attorney Parker—Court opens at 11 a. m.— Nos. 1 to 21, inclusive. CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS.

Yesterday.	Yesterday. Today.		
Alta 1.70 Sest & Belcher. 3.55 todde Con 1.70 hollor 2.00 on tal & va 3.75 rown Foint 2.00 round & turry 2.40 raide & Nor 2.65 dealcan 3.35 done 65	3.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1.05 1	Ophtr5.25	4.75 6.00 3.25 2.80 3.80 3.80 1.20